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MARBLE HILL, MO.

THERE are no such periodicals in the world as the best American illustrated magazines. The English aim to equal them, and they have been in the habit of claiming superiority in literature generally, but they are so far behind us in the illustration branch as to be practically out of competition.

AN acre of land at present devoted to wheat or corn could, we believe, by more careful farming, be made to produce nearly one-third more than it does under the current indifferent methods of agriculture. This better farming, of which we speak, implies not only more careful and thorough preparing of the ground and care of the crop while growing, but it also means the use of a reasonable amount of fertilization, which, even where our soil is so deep and strong, is fast becoming a necessity, at least in the older portions of the state.

THE self-centered isolation that distinguished the old-time saint is giving way before the diffusive solidarity that is the note of our democratic age. To-day men do not most readily find God in the darkness and silence of a cell, but in the places where men and women are most wont to gather, and in wise and helpful plans for the progress and happiness of the race. In these latter years of the nineteenth century a new and vibrant meaning has been put into the words of the Apostle: "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

TO RISE from the darkest ignorance to such a stage of enlightenment in one generation is an achievement worthy of any race. The fact that many negroes have made no progress argues nothing against this record of development. After more than a century of favorable government and favoring conditions of all kinds there are still in the United States thousands of white people ignorant and vicious. To lift all of a race to the same plane is impossible. The progress of a people is to be judged by the advancing many, not by the lagging few.

How careful should mothers be to make their homes sunny, joyous, bright and attractive; for on them is built the great fabric of the years to come. The long chain of life-experience and lifetime memories begins there, and thought retravels the path so often, lingering here and there by the way, living over and over again the sunny springtime memories. Mothers too should instill into every member of their families not only a love for truth, honor and virtue, but also a love for temperance, correct living, and all the health commandments which are needful to a healthful life.

SO LONG as the race continues will it be imperfect, for there is no life without change, and a change for the worst is in the direction of extinction, while an achievement of perfection leaves no room for growth. Though we are in fact less vicious, less ignorant, more righteous and more enlightened than our forefathers, we are by the last of these conditions under an obligation to put forth more thoughtful efforts. The most hopeful sign in the life of to-day is the attention which is paid to social problems. Yet these have as yet been barely touched upon. Man in the past has achieved much, man now is doing more, but there is an illimitable field still unexplored.

THE kindergarten is no longer an experiment. It has been tried and proved, in public and in private institutions, until its supreme value for the young has been demonstrated. The private kindergarten exists everywhere for the benefit of wealthy parents who can afford to give their little ones the advantage of this initiation into the first mysteries of learning. The only reason why it does not form a part of public schools generally is not because its value is not of the highest, but because it has been thought a thing too rare and costly for the general use. We might have magnificent high schools and laboratories equipped with costly apparatus for the little contingent of culture, but we could not furnish to the great army of the people the training schools that would best begin the fitting of their little ones for the serious work of life.

HARRISON AND REID.

THE TICKET PUT UP BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Only One Ballot Required—How the President and Mr. Blaine Received the News—The Vote by States—General Proceedings.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—Chairman McKinley, a little paler than usual, by reason of his long night's vigil, entered the hall and took his seat before one-tenth of the delegates were in their places. All of them showed signs of weariness, and even the hopeful administrative men displayed their enthusiasm in a quiet, subdued way.

At 11:37 the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis.

Consideration of the report of the committee on credentials being resumed, the chairman made the gratifying announcement to the convention that Senator Quay had authorized him to say that no further opposition would be made to the adoption of the majority report in the Alabama case. The question was then put and the majority report was unanimously adopted amid cheers.

This example was followed by those who had intended to antagonize the Utah report on the Mormon issue. Mr. Cullum, after consultation with other friends of the administration, agreed not to delay nominations by raising a discussion on this question.

The chairman asked Mr. Cannon, of Utah, if he desired a vote on his minority report. He said that he did. The minority report was beaten viva voce by a decided majority and the majority report was adopted.

A resolution was offered with the request that it be read. There was objection. Then the chairman impressively announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names of nomination for President. A mighty cheer went up from the con-



PRESIDENT HARRISON.

vention. The chair announced that it had been the custom in past years to call the roll for the presentation of candidates. He asked whether the convention wished this. There were mingled cries of "Yes" and "No" and the chairman decided that the convention desired to follow precedents and ordered the roll called.

When Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott arose and said "Mr. Chairman." There were loud cries of platform and the silver Senator ascended the stage and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The Republicans of the West sometimes differ with the Republicans of the East as to what is wanted, but on this occasion there is remarkable unanimity between genuine Republicans of the West and genuine Republicans of the East as to whom we need, and his name is Blaine."

The dramatic presentation of the name of Blaine, so unexpected, so decisive, took the convention by surprise. There was dead silence for a moment. Then the Blaine men broke loose and for three minutes the hall rang with their cheers renewed again and again. They stood up, waving hats and handkerchiefs and fans.

When partial silence had at length been restored Mr. Wolcott continued: "The greatest American now living suffered defeat eight years ago because the party which he led and honored was torn up by discord and because fraud triumphed. [Cheers.] We meet to-day to right that wrong. [Cheers.] To present to our uncrowned leader the pledge of our unwavering devotion and assurance of victory in November (the rest of this sentence was drowned in a burst of uncontrollable applause.)"

Wolcott spoke for only ten minutes and as he left the platform he was followed by a storm of applause, which continued for at least ten minutes, while many delegates sprang to their feet and shouted "Blaine, Blaine."

Eustis of Minneapolis took the platform to second Blaine. The audience cheered the name of Blaine when seconded for fifteen minutes, and continued to howl, wave umbrellas and handkerchiefs for over fifteen minutes amid such scenes as were never witnessed before in a convention. Depew's Speech Nominating Harrison.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is the peculiarity of

Republican national conventions that each one of them has a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only no exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure. That there should be strong convictions and earnest expression as to preferences and politics is characteristic of the right of individual judgment which is the fundamental principle of Republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the charming privilege of favoritism and friendship. But the situation which now confronts us demands the exercise of dispassionate judgment and our best thought and experience. We cannot venture on uncertain ground or encounter obstacles placed in the path-way of success by ourselves.

"New York was carried in 1880 by Gen. Garfield, and in every important election since that time we have done our best. We have put forward our ablest, our most popular, our most brilliant leaders for Governor and State officers, to suffer constant defeat. The only light which illumines with the sun of hope the dark record of those twelve years is the fact that in 1888 the State of New York was triumphantly carried by President Harrison. He carried it then as a gallant soldier, a wise Senator, a statesman who inspired confidence by his public utterances in daily speech from the commencement of the canvass to its close. He still has all these claims and, in addition, an administration beyond criticism and rich with the elements of popularity with which to carry New York again.

"By the grand record of a wise and popular administration, by the strength gained in frequent contact with the people, in wonderfully versatile and felicitous speech, by the claims of a pure life in public, and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I nominate Benjamin Harrison."

The speeches having been concluded, Mr. Sewell of New Jersey moved that the convention proceed to the real business of the session.

His motion for beginning the ballot was carried without serious opposition. A call of the States was ordered amid great excitement.

Alabama led off with 15 for Benjamin Harrison and 7 for William McKinley, Jr. It was the first announcement of McKinley. The Blaine vote in Arkansas went over to McKinley. The Ohio man got 1 out of California; a poll of the delegation was ordered and De Young led off with 1 for Blaine. Harrison had 8, Blaine 9, McKinley 1. Connecticut gave McKinley 8. The Major seemed pleased as votes were recorded for him.

Illinois had to be polled and gave Harrison 34 and Blaine 14. These were the Blaine votes: Raymond, Kerr, Magerstadt, William Lorimer, Martin, Baird, Wulff, Pulver, Elwood, Lane, Cowan, Sharp, Durand and Gold—14. Louisiana was called and Pitt Kellogg announced Louisiana 8 for Blaine and 8 for Harrison. Massachusetts gave McKinley 11, but showed a gain of 2 for Harrison. Col. Duffield gave McKinley 19 from Michigan. Reed and Lincoln got 1 each out of New Hampshire.

Everybody made a noise when New York was called. The result was announced Harrison 27, Blaine 35, McKinley 10. North Carolina kicked up another row over its vote, to the general disgust of the crowd.

Ohio was called and everybody held his breath. The delegation had been pretty well warmed up during the session and polled over and over again. Maj. McKinley's alternate, Bob Nevins of Ohio was in the delegation. Ohio asked time for consultation. Cries of "Vote, vote, McKinley, McKinley," were heard. Gov. Foraker said the result of the vote had been ascertained. If it was disputed the delegation could be polled. The figures were: McKinley 44, Harrison 2. Then another big cheer went up.

Senator Quay himself requested that Pennsylvania be polled. The Blaine people went over to McKinley one by one. One original Blaine man, Butler from Brownsville, stuck to his candidate, so did another delegate by the name of Scott. Chris Magee stood in the aisle keeping tab on the vote. He went on record for Harrison. Quay voted for McKinley and was cheered. Magee had promised the administration 17 votes. He had 19, redeeming his pledge with two to spare. McKinley had 42 and Blaine 3.

The result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast..... 904 1-3 Necessary to a choice..... 453 Harrison..... 535 1-4 McKinley..... 368 1-2 Blaine..... 181 5-6 Reed..... 4 Lincoln..... 1

Maj. McKinley gave out the result, and said Mr. Harrison had been nominated. "Shall it be unanimous?" he queried. "Yes!" howled everybody, and the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

The Evening Session.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—Major McKinley called the convention to order about 9 o'clock in the evening and said the next business would be the call of States for nominations for Vice-president. Pending this the galleries were thrown open to the general public. No nominations were made until

New York was reached. O'Connor took the platform and said the New York delegation had by a unanimous vote instructed him to place a distinguished man in nomination. He referred to the fact that the great majority of the New York delegates were in favor of a candidate who was not chosen. Mr. O'Connor is a good speaker, with a sonorous voice. He made himself heard in every corner of the hall, and in conclusion introduced Gen. Porter, who was to nominate Reid.

Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut seconded Mr. Reid's nomination.

A West Virginia man wanted to make the nomination by acclamation, but Delegate Settle of Tennessee objected. Then Mr. Settle took the platform and led out with a speech of the man who was a tower of strength variety. Mr. Settle's speech raised a big shout, the first of the night.

It was a night for prosy speeches and Mr. Settle's effort was in the same line as those of Porter and Bulkeley. He got in the old platitudes everybody who had preceded him had overlooked, to-wit: "The Ides of November." He was for T. B. Reed.

A tall man from Maine, who had a voice that was a voice, asked the delegates not to vote for Reed until he was a candidate. He was for Whitelaw Reid.

Settle retorted he did not know T. B. Reed, but thought his nomination the proper thing.

Mr. Reed's name was withdrawn and Whitelaw Reid was unanimously nominated.

The delegates began to leave the hall now and get to the hotels and trains. The contest was at an end.

DETAIL OF THE VOTE.

How the Delegations Expressed Their Preference for General Harrison.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 14.—The detailed vote for the five men who were considered by the convention yesterday was as follows:

STATES.	Harrison.	McKinley.	Blaine.	Reed.	Lincoln.
Alabama.....	22	15	7		
Arkansas.....	16	15	1		
California.....	18	8	1	9	
Colorado.....	8			8	
Connecticut.....	12	4	8		
Delaware.....	6	4	1	1	
Florida.....	8	8			
Georgia.....	26	26			
Idaho.....	6			6	
Illinois.....	48	34	14		
Indiana.....	30	30			
Iowa.....	26	20	1	5	
Kansas.....	20	11	9		
Kentucky.....	28	22	1	2	
Louisiana.....	18	8		8	
Maine.....	12			12	
Maryland.....	16	14	2		
Massachusetts.....	33	18	11		
Michigan.....	28	7	19	2	
Minnesota.....	18	8	1	9	
Mississippi.....	18	13 1/2	4 1/2		
Missouri.....	34	23	2	4	
Montana.....	6	5		1	
Nebraska.....	16	15	1		
Nevada.....	6			6	
New Hampshire.....	8	4		2	1
New Jersey.....	20	18		2	
New York.....	72	27	10	35	
North Dakota.....	6	2		4	
North Carolina.....	21 1/2	17 1/2	1	2 1/2	
Ohio.....	46	1	45		
Oregon.....	8	1	7		
Pennsylvania.....	64	19	42	3	
Rhode Island.....	8	1	1	5	1
South Carolina.....	19	18	2	3	
South Dakota.....	8			8	
Tennessee.....	24	17	3	4	
Texas.....	30	22			2
Vermont.....	8			8	
Virginia.....	24	9	2	12	
Washington.....	8	1	1	6	
West Virginia.....	12	12			
Wisconsin.....	24	19	3	2	
Wyoming.....	6	4		2	
TERRITORIES—					
Alaska.....	2	2			
Arizona.....	2	1		1	
Indian Territory.....	2	1		1	
Oklahoma.....	2	2			
New Mexico.....	6	6			
Utah.....	2	2			
Dist. of Columbia.....	2			2	
Total.....	904 1-3	535 1-4	181 5-6	4	1
Absent and not voting.....					253
Necessary to a choice.....					453
Harrison's plurality.....					82 1-6

TOLD HIS FATHER.

Russell Harrison the First to Carry the News.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Russell Harrison was the first person to announce the news of the renomination to his father, for during the entire time that the ballot was going on he was checking off the figures from a sheet of estimates prepared several days ago.

"Did I not tell you," he remarked to a correspondent, "that father had upward of 520 delegates pledged to him?"

The conversation took place last Saturday and Mr. Harrison made claim from figures which he said he had at hand.

When it became a certainty shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the President had won, with his paper in his hand Russell Harrison led the way for a party of enthusiastic Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the press into the President's office, just across the hall from the telegraph room of the White House. Looking up from his desk at the intruders the President made no effort to conceal his gratification at such an invasion, as if he had already surmised what their mission was.

Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the United States began to pour into the telegraph room, but none were more welcome than a dispatch from "Rhody" Shields at Minneapolis. He recited the fact that Clarkson, Platt

and Quay might be good enough at managing State elections, but in a National campaign they became very diaphanous. "Especially," he continued, "when they strike up against Hoosiers."

President Harrison after receiving the notification of Whitelaw Reid's nomination sent him a telegram of congratulations, also thanking him for his expressions.

How Mr. Blaine Received the News.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—"I feel just as well now as I did in the morning. It was James G. Blaine who said this when I asked him if he liked the result at Minneapolis. He smiled as he said it and there was nothing forced about the smile. But ten minutes before two man had rushed excitedly up the stairs shouting: "Harrison is nominated!"

Mr. Blaine received the announcement of his defeat in silence. He did not even change color. If it was a shock he kept it to himself. Not by sign of any kind could one detect the tumult that must have been within. It was a marvelous exhibition of perfect self-control. He was seated in a big arm-chair in one corner of the room when the young lady operator entered. He had just heard the men shouting in the hall, but had no official confirmation of the truth.

Before he left the city Mr. Blaine gave out this communication:

"The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the national Republican convention. JAMES G. BLAINE."

ROLLS DOWN AN EMBANKMENT

Three Persons Killed and Several Others Hurt at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—A terrible accident occurred on the Atlanta & Chattahoochee River road at 1:30 o'clock yesterday. Three persons were killed and several wounded.

Those killed were: ALLEN, G. W., Kennedy street, Atlanta. ANTON, DR. R. M., No. 237 Marietta street; leaves a wife and children. DAVIS, F. M., a painter; leaves a wife and several children.

The injured men include A. J. Coleman, a negro, who is fatally hurt; A. Very Chastain, an engineer on the State road; E. Barrett, Charles Thrasher, William Bowen, conductor; W. White, William Roberts, Taylor Beck.

The accident occurred on Kennedy street, near Gray. Monday night there was a severe electric storm and lightning struck the wires of the Chattahoochee line, burning out all the dynamos and motors in the power-house. This necessitated the use of an engine until the line could be repaired. In the afternoon about one hundred people got on the train destined for the Chattahoochee river. When near the bottom of a grade the front car left the rails and turned over on its side down an embankment fifteen feet high. The car was completely demolished.

A Big Tin Plate Factory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—George H. Tanner of the firm of Tanner & Sullivan have announced the fact that the contract for the removal of the largest tin plate factory in Wales to Gas City, Ind., has been completed and signed. The negotiations were conducted for the Welsh company by John H. Rogers, member of the firm of E. Morwood & Co., owners of the plants which are situated at Llanely and Swansea. The plant will consist of twenty mills, an iron foundry and steel mill, and will cover fifty acres. It will cost \$1,000,000 and will give employment to 2,000 men.

Knocked the Sheriff Senseless.

MOSTICILLO, Ill., June 13.—James Fink, confined in the jail here on a charge of burglary, made his escape yesterday after nearly killing Sheriff Woolington. When the sheriff entered the jail he was suddenly assaulted by Fink, who beat him into insensibility with an iron bed-post. The desperate man then rushed from the jail and succeeded in escaping. He had been gone at least thirty minutes before the Sheriff was discovered. He has not been heard of since and is supposed to be heading for Chicago, as it is thought his home is there. Sheriff Woolington is suffering from concussion of the brain and is critically ill.

to Investigate Hearing.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce has adopted the report of the subcommittee appointed to inquire into the advisability of investigating the alleged Reading Railroad deal. The subcommittee reported that from information obtained it thinks an investigation should be made and such action is recommended. The report of the committee will be submitted to the House to-morrow, with the request that the House act on it on Tuesday next.

Germany's Demand for American Corn.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following statement is furnished by the Department of Agriculture: "For the first quarter of 1901 the imports of American corn into Germany aggregated 1,111,424 bushels, while for the first quarter of 1902 the amount imported aggregated 5,847,843 bushels, an increase of 4,736,419 bushels."